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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
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4	ADMISSIONS, INC., * Plaintiff, *
5	*
6	vs. * CIVIL ACTION * No. 14-14176-ADB
7	PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF * HARVARD COLLEGE, et al, *
8	Defendants. * * * * * * * * * * * * *
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ALLISON D. BURROUGHS UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
10	STATUS CONFERENCE
11	APPEARANCES
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21	Courtroom No. 17 Robing Room
22	John J. Moakley Courthouse 1 Courthouse Way
23	Boston, Massachusetts 02210 September 6, 2016
24	9:30 a.m.
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 This is civil action 14-14176, THE CLERK: Students for Fair Admissions versus President and Fellows of 3 Harvard College. Will counsel identify themselves for the 4 5 record. MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Patrick Strawbridge for 6 7 SFFA. MR. SELLSTROM: Oren Sellstrom from the 8 9 Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights on behalf of the Student 10 MB. 11 MS. MADGE: Sara Madge for Harvard. 12 MS. ELLSWORTH: Felicia Ellsworth on behalf of 13 Harvard. 14 MR. WINIK: Daniel Winik on behalf of Harvard. 15 THE COURT: Okay. The reason I jammed this in 16 this week is that this is my law clerk Kelly who has been on 17 this case from the beginning, this is her last week so I 18 wanted to see what we could wrap up while she was still here 19 and we had some institutional knowledge on the case. Monica 20 is starting today. I need to assign a new law clerk to this 21 case. Both of my incoming law clerks went to Harvard. And 22 you went for undergrad and law school; right? 23 THE LAW CLERK: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Did Sarah go just law school or

did she go undergrad and law school too? She just went to

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1 law school; right? 2 THE LAW CLERK: I think she went to both. THE COURT: All right. So one of them is 3 going to be assigned to the case. Monica tells me this 4 5 morning that she did some work in the Admissions Office as a 6 freshman essentially opening mail and various ministerial 7 tasks. She would normally be assigned to this just by the way I assign the odd and even cases but because she spent 8 9 time in the Admissions Office, if you prefer the other law 10 clerk, I'm fine with that. 11 MS. ELLSWORTH: I don't have a preference. 12 don't think that will create an issue in terms of 13 impartiality. I'm fine either way. 14 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: If it's low-level work, I 15 doubt it. On the other hand, she's probably going to know 16 some of the people who will be involved in the case and some 17 of the things -- I guess I'm not going to overlay Your 18 Honor's view as to --19 I mean, honestly my assumption was THE COURT: 20 that you would prefer the other law clerk so you --21 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Maybe that will take all the 22 issues out of it so --23 THE COURT: I mean, I just, I have not had 24 this discussion with her so for all I know she also worked 25 in the Admissions Office. Monica told me this morning so.

1 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I suppose that, I mean, if 2 they both worked in the Admissions Office, then maybe we have to revisit the question; but if there, given, it just 3 seems like be it might be easier --4 5 THE COURT: No, I don't dispute that. 6 you're certainly more than welcome to sit in today but I 7 think all things being whole, we'll swap it, okay. It just seems more fair. 8 All right. So that's the first thing. 9 10 The second thing is I know you still have a motion 11 pending on organizational standing and I just haven't had a 12 chance to look at it so I will get back to that hopefully in 13 the next week or two. I really, we looked at it pretty 14 closely the first time so I don't anticipate making any 15 changes to it but I will go back to it. I just haven't had 16 a chance to do it. 17 On the, I am just trying to --18 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I just wanted to remind Your 19 Honor, you probably recall this, but you asked us not to 20 respond to their motion for reconsideration. 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: And I'm happy not to give 23 you any response unless something piqued your interest. 24 THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, I just, I haven't

looked at their motion thoroughly. I read in when it came

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in but not much beyond that. I just, I just know we looked at it pretty closely the first time around so we'll -- but I will look at it again.

MS. ELLSWORTH: That's fine.

THE COURT: So what I've done is I tried to pick through all these letters that I have and see if I can tee up what all the issues are. If I missed any, you all can let me know before we go but -- so so far Harvard has agreed to and I assume is producing or has produced two years of admissions data. You've asked for an additional six years for eight total; correct?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Correct.

THE COURT: My reading of Fisher says that three years is not enough and that raises the issue what is enough. Kelly who you will probably be glad to see depart after this thinks that you should get all eight. I was thinking more like six. So, but what I would like to understand is how much more burdensome it is to produce years seven and eight. Is it just the same button or --

which direction we're going. So the year 2020 which is only, the only existing year now until a new cycle starts, it's a totally new platform called Slate which is different from what we've been producing from for the two years that were produced.

1 So going backwards it is, it's not just the push of 2 a button but it is a similar format. Some of the fields won't exist in earlier years, right. Some things were 3 Some field names might change but it is easier to go 4 added. 5 backwards than forward from the administrative --6 THE COURT: So how about this as a compromise. 7 I give you the eight years but only make them go backwards --8 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: That's fine with us. 9 10 suppose, I think Harvard had more of an interest in having a 11 more recent year but I think we view pre-employment (ph.) 12 years as more probative anyway. 13 MS. ELLSWORTH: We're certainly happy to go 14 backwards. We still think eight is too many and we suggest 15 maybe doing individualized data fields for whatever number 16 of years you might honor and then some -- that you order, 17 excuse me, and some aggregate data back, further back, back 18 eight years. I'm not sure why we need a line item for 19 each --20 THE COURT: I'm definitely going back to six 21 because Fisher says three isn't enough and, so it's not 22 going to be, it's going to be between six and eight but what 23 about that six years going backwards with the aggregate data 24 for the seventh and eighth years?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Obviously we prefer eight

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1 but six years going backwards is certainly a good start. 2 quess --THE COURT: All right. Let's do this. Six 3 years going backwards, aggregate data for seven and eight. 4 5 If there is anything in the aggregate data that looks 6 anomalous to you, you can raise it and we'll see about 7 digging deeper into that, okay. MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Okay. So just to make sure 8 I understand, we're talking about the six years prior to the 9 years that they've already produced? 10 11 THE COURT: They produced the two most recent 12 years, right? 13 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Right. 14 THE COURT: So six years prior, so four years 15 complete data prior and then two years of aggregate data. 16 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Okay. 17 MS. ELLSWORTH: So we're producing four more 18 years going backwards? 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MS. ELLSWORTH: And then for aggregate data --21 THE COURT: So you guys can sort out aggregate 22 data. And if it ends up being easier for you to produce all 23 six years in the same way, that's fine too. But I do have 24 concerns about, you know, there is a view, even a view in my chambers that, you know, two complete four-year cycles is 25

what makes the most sense. I'm sort of looking at it less as four-year snapshots as more like individual year snapshots.

MS. ELLSWORTH: That's certainly how the

Admissions Office looks at it.

THE COURT: So six years seems, six years seems fine to me and I feel like the older, the further we go back kind of the less probative it is; but that seems like a reasonable compromise to me, six years going backwards altogether, so it's four more years plus two years aggregate data unless you decide that it's easier to just produce all the data because coming up with some model for the aggregate data might turn out to be more of a pain in the butt than it's worth.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Yeah, I think we will have to work through what's included in that aggregate data. We may have different concepts of what's sufficiently detailed enough although still aggregated versus what's not.

MS. ELLSWORTH: We can try and work that out --

THE COURT: Try and work it out. I'll tell you this: If you can't work it out, I'm going to be inclined to just say produce the full eight years because that, it's just not worth spending a lot of time trying to compose a whole different data set. If it's easy to do and

it gives you what you're looking for, we'll do it. If not, go with the whole eight. Okay?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. So we'll get back to the database fields after Mr. Sellstrom leaves.

All right. So this data about academic performance, so I did go back and look at my transcript and I had initially sort of suggested that I was inclined to let you dig into that. And now upon further reflection and after reading Fisher I don't see how it's actually relevant. I don't see that -- unless, unless you can make an argument to me that Harvard's reasons for affirmative action are to have some sort of impact on academic performance and I don't think that that is the purpose of their affirmative action program so I don't think that academic performance is relevant to the analysis.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: So, a couple of responses to that.

I don't know and I think it's way too early in the case to know what all of Harvard's reasons are for its affirmative action programs and so I think it's premature to just determine that it has no relevance or that we understand what the purpose of its use raises. So I think it's premature to kind of make an assessment on that.

Secondly, I would just refer the Court to the

language in Fisher II which specifically notes the
University's ongoing need to, among other things, quote,
Identify the affects, both positive and negative, of the
affirmative action measures the University deems necessary
And what's happening once these students are admitted, what
their retention rate is like, are they staying in the majors
they were admitted in? What's happening with respect to the
performance in the field is highly relevant as to whether or
not the use of race is achieving the purported goals.

THE COURT: Well, they say, I mean, they say the purported goals are a diverse class regardless of how all of those people performed, unless they're dropping out I quess.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I mean, that's relevant.

THE COURT: What do you think about that? I

don't -- go ahead.

MS. ELLSWORTH: I mean, I think you sort of accurately encapsulated Harvard's position and goals here which is, as you said, not related to academic performance necessarily but a diverse campus community and diverse student body so that is the academic goal that Harvard is attempting to achieve with race-conscious admissions. So how individual people do or even how in the aggregate people do academically or in their majors, Latin Honors, et cetera, is sort of irrelevant to Harvard's goal; right.

THE COURT: So what if you, what if, you know, some enormous percentage of the candidates in a certain program drop out, so then your class is a lot less diverse in year four than it was in year one.

MS. ELLSWORTH: I mean, the graduation rates in the aggregate is something I think we can probably produce. We're not -- we're happy with our graduation rates so that's --

THE COURT: Okay. So let's do that. Let's start with that.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Your Honor, I just wanted to be clear also because I think this may address all of the concerns that you have.

Our request at the moment, you've agreed to limit it to only aggregate academic performance across, you know, ethnicity because we're not interested in getting individual student performance. We don't care how individual students perform. But if they're using race, we'd like to see whether, you know, we ought to care about what happens on graduation day.

THE COURT: All right. So let's go with the aggregate data on graduation day. I am way less concerned with majors changing, et cetera, et cetera; but if the point is a diverse class and the class ends up way less diverse on the last day than that is on the first day, that might be

1 something that is relevant. 2 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I mean, is there anything short of, I mean, I guess when we talk about graduation 3 there's also things like academic suspension and transfer 4 5 and that sort of stuff, not within majors but transferring 6 out of Harvard. 7 **THE COURT:** If they transferred out, they're not going to graduate. 8 9 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Okay. So we're looking at 10 just graduation rates by ethnicity as directed by Harvard --11 THE COURT: Yes. If there is some other 12 demographic that you're interested in that they can easily 13 put their hands on, that's fine too but --14 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: All right. I'd like to 15 think about that. I would just like to, if in the course of 16 discovery we find other purported bases for the use of 17 race --18 THE COURT: If you find out that their view, 19 that their goal is to whatever, that's somehow related to 20 academic permanence, then come back. 21 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Okay. All right. 22 MS. ELLSWORTH: And to clarify, Your Honor, 23 the graduation rates aggregate by race for what time period? 24 THE COURT: Let's do that same, let's do the

same eight years we've been talking about. That's aggregate

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1 data. 2 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Yeah, the only caveat I have about that is obviously for four years we don't have 3 graduation statistics so I'd like to maybe have them for the 4 5 last eight years for which they have a graduation rate. 6 **THE COURT:** Do you have any problem with that? 7 MS. ELLSWORTH: I'm just trying to think. So 8 that's going back to --9 THE COURT: I'm actually not, I don't want to 10 extend past that eight years we already talked about. I'm 11 already as far back as I want to go so let's do it that way 12 and see where we are. 13 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: All right. 14 MS. ELLSWORTH: And we'll supplement as the 15 class graduates. 16 THE COURT: Or if there is some, if we look at 17 the data and there is something that suggests a pattern or 18 an anomaly in the data, whatever, we can go back and revisit 19 that. 20 ESI custodians. All right. So Harvard has agreed 21 to produce 11. SFFA is looking for 25. I think the North 22 Carolina case agreed to 24; right? 23 MS. ELLSWORTH: I think that was, my 24 understanding was that was an initial proposal. I don't

know, you would know more about it than me.

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1 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: That was North Carolina's 2 initial proposal. 3 THE COURT: How many have been agreed to there? 4 5 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: We have agreed to those 24. We actually have an exploratory deposition in a couple weeks 6 7 and we reserved the right to request additional ones --THE COURT: All right. Just an act of sheer, 8 9 sheer, I don't want to call it "laziness" but "expediency," 10 I'm going to give you the same 24 that North Carolina has. 11 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: You're going to leave it to 12 us to --13 THE COURT: If you can't sort it out, come 14 back but -- come back but that's where we're going to start. 15 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Okay. I hope that we can 16 sort it out. 17 THE COURT: The history of Jewish 18 discrimination at Harvard. No. 19 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: May I just, if I may just 20 inquire as to why -- the current admissions process is an 21 offshoot of -- the history of discrimination is relevant to our claim for invidious discrimination. 22 23 THE COURT: History is old and there has been 24 many miles between the history and now. It just seems very 25 unlikely to reveal probative information in this case.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: So, I mean, I guess -- I'm struggling a little bit because when we come back with our invidious discrimination, you know, argument at summary judgment and/or a trial, we're going to be -- there is a burden upon us to raise the question as to whether they have a history of invidious discrimination.

THE COURT: First of all, I think that what happened then is pretty well documented, right? I mean, I don't even know how you're going to do discovery on this at this point. This is all, like, in the '40s.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I don't think it's all in the '40s. Certainly there are documents that are more recent with respect to --

THE COURT: '50s? I mean, I don't think we get to the '60s; right?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I'm not entirely sure.

There has obviously been a lot of scholarship on it. I

don't think that a lot of that documentation is disputed.

We would be happy to take a stipulation as to the fact that it happened, it was a long time ago but the facts aren't disputed.

To the extent that they're disputing the facts of the history of discrimination, we'd like to be able to have some ability to bring documents forth. And if we can't get those documents from public sources, Harvard is the source

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of letters that their dean was writing to alumni. This is where the holistic admissions process comes from. I don't think it's entirely irrelevant. I agree, like a lot of it isn't in dispute and we ought to be able to stipulate to it but Harvard hasn't offered to do that and failing that I need access to these letters if they're not in public sources. THE COURT: See what is out there. I mean, I just think this is so old and so remote and so, it's going to be so hard to link to what's happening now anyway that is going to, that gives probative evidence, I just think it is a red herring time suck. What do you think? MS. ELLSWORTH: I agree. THE COURT: Is that how you would have phrased it, "time suck"? MS. ELLSWORTH: You took the words right out of my mouth. (Laughter.) THE COURT: All right. Prior allegations of Asian discrimination. So Harvard is agreeing to two years. SFFA wants more. How much more are you looking for? MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Well, I mean, I think there are different categories, right. Like, I don't want email going back 20 years of when someone complained about the

fact that they didn't get in but I do think that when there -- there was a DOE investigation in the '80s, for example, that we referred to in one of our letters. And I think that, you know, the results of that information Harvard has regarding that investigation is probative to our invidious discrimination claim. It is far more recent.

There is a newer investigation within the last, you know, two or three years that also looked into those issues so, I mean, anything that they have, you know, I would be completely reasonable in terms of how they identify the documents but I think anything over, you know, going back to that DOE investigation --

THE COURT: When was the DOE investigation?

MS. ELLSWORTH: It was 1990, 1988 to '90. The official OCR investigation and then -- I'm not sure what allegations of Asian discrimination you're making precisely. I understand Mr. Strawbridge to be saying he's not asking us to search email but that could take a lot of different forms. If we're talking about the two formal open OCR investigations, that's one thing.

THE COURT: Certainly the two open OCR investigations they should have. And you're talking about sort of systemic allegations, like sort of group allegations or --

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I wouldn't limit it to that

but I would be willing to come up with a reasonable way to identify formal allegations. I mean, they obviously have people who have been in the Admissions Office for a long time and whenever people have raised issues at the board level or at the director level, they go beyond this one particular applicant's.

Now, I do think the two-year period is relevant for, you know, more -- the search of ESI, for example, the search terms are going to hit on those anyway.

MS. ELLSWORTH: They should.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: So, but for the larger more institutional ones, I think the OCR is a good start but if there is any -- they know better than I do if they've had any internal investigations, if they've ever received complaints that have come through other sources that prompted some kind of level of review or investigation at the department level but --

THE COURT: Can you figure out how many incidents there were to which Harvard responded at an institutional level? So an investigation and inquiry --

MS. ELLSWORTH: If I -- okay.

THE COURT: Not individual students.

MS. ELLSWORTH: Right. What I'm aware of right now are the two OCR investigations. What we can go and look for in response to this is anything, as you put it,

that Harvard responded to on an institutional level, not individual allegations.

THE COURT: Like board level -- I don't know what "director level" means but -- I don't know what "board level" means.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: There's two boards at

Harvard, one that says the inside board and the inside board

is the Fellows and -- but I guess what I meant is something

that comes to their attention. I mean, the senior officials

in the Admissions Department have been there since the

1980s, anything that has come to the level of their

attention that goes beyond individual students ought not be

too hard for them to recall.

MS. ELLSWORTH: We can -- I mean, so we would be looking to see what the Dean of Admission has responded to.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Or the Director.

MR. SELLSTROM: Or the Director of Admissions. I mean, I think any response from that office would have come from one of those two either way. I'm not sure that's going to allow us to narrow it that much. But if we're talking about not an individual complaint of discrimination but more a systemic complaint, we can look to see other than the two OCR investigations if there are other systemic responses from either the Dean or Director over Admissions.

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                     THE COURT: Okay. So let's do that.
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                     MS. ELLSWORTH: I'm sorry, since the 1990s;
       right? Since the first OCR investigation?
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                     THE COURT: I think that's far enough; right?
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      From 1990 forward?
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                     MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I think that's --
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                     THE COURT: Or the late '80s.
                     MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I think that's fine for the
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       search.
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                     THE COURT: The number of depositions per
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       side. I don't think it's actually ripe because I don't
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       think anyone has taken ten depositions yet; but that being
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       said, I don't think ten depositions per side is going to be
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       enough so what are you looking for, Mr. Strawbridge?
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                     MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I think our initial proposal
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               I don't want to take any more depositions than I
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      have to. I've got this case and I've got another case so
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       I'm not looking to add to my work load. I think that, you
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      know, 20 would probably be sufficient. We had carved out
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       third-party depositions. I don't anticipate a tremendous
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      number of third-party depositions but there may be a few.
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       If we're talking about party Harvard depositions, I think 15
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       to 20 is a good starting point. We have 24 custodians.
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                     MS. ELLSWORTH: So if we're going to -- I
       guess the ten that we agreed to before which I understand
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was before a lot of water went under the bridge here was 2 only Harvard. If we're going to up that number, I'm not sure we'd be willing to say only Harvard so 15 Harvard 3 custodians, 20 total, including third parties, and then --4 5 THE COURT: Let's start with that. I was 6 thinking 15. I hadn't factored in the third parties so 7 let's do that, 15 Harvard and five third party. MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Subject to our ability to --THE COURT: Yes. 10 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Thank you. THE COURT: It just struck me that ten wasn't 12 going to be enough and I'd rather give you more general 13 parameters and have you go off and do it than have to be in 14 here what about this one, what about that one. I think it 15 lets you plan better and I think it will keep us better on 16 the discovery schedule. 17 I think the last thing that I have on my list 18 besides the fields are the confidentiality designations. 19 You want me to review the documents that they're --20 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I think I have to ask, I 21 don't want you to review -- I wish we could work this out 22 but, really, at this point I think we want some input 23 because I don't think the protective order really provides 24 just how do you want us to put these in front of you. Do

you want me to send over a binder? Do you want me to bring

them into court one day? Do you want argument on each of the documents?

I wish we weren't there but, for an example, they're just sending over aggregate admission statistics for racial groups and they're marking them "attorneys' eyes only." And that's exactly the kind of stuff I thought we talked about earlier that shouldn't be marked "attorneys' eyes only."

I don't know what to do at this point other than the fact that we're about to get, you know, a lot of email and I am anticipating a lot of the email is going to be marked "attorneys' eyes only" and it's frustrating our ability to manage the case. I think it's beyond the scope of what's really --

THE COURT: Who else do you want to have access to these?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I'd like to be able to show one client representative some of the most important discovery in the case.

THE COURT: When you say "client

representative," what kind of person are we talking about?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I'm not sure it matters but obviously Mr. Blum is the primary client representative.

I'm not necessarily interested in, you know, disseminating

this across the entire membership. I don't necessarily need

to do that but the Board and/or Mr. Blum are the people who would be most appropriate to, you know, provide an assessment of our case including the most sufficient evidence and that's what the confidential designation is for.

THE COURT: Okay. So he is talking about

Mr. Blum who is not a student or an applicant or anything

like that, which I presume would raise different issues for

you. He has to be able to show some stuff to his client. I

thought we had agreed that aggregate data would go to the

client.

MS. ELLSWORTH: So the aggregate data that we have produced so far is not, it's not like the aggregate data, it's the one-pagers that are discussed within the Admissions Office throughout the process so it's not like an output of aggregate data. It's a particular document that is used quite intricately in the admissions process and so we think that designating it as highly confidential is the inner workings of the admissions process as well as things that relate to individual students that we have, you know, separate reasons for the AEO designation.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I get the individual students and we've tried to be very accommodating, I think we've made that clear --

THE COURT: Is this like the daily sheet they

sort of send around with what's going on?

MS. ELLSWORTH: It's not daily but it is --

THE COURT: Frequent, whatever.

MS. ELLSWORTH: It's the sheet, it is a sheet that the Dean of Admissions and Director of Admissions look at from time to time during the height of the admissions process.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Yes, exactly. I guess I feel like the inner workings of the Admissions Office is what the entire case is about. I mean, if that's the ground for an attorneys' eyes only designation, then I'm not sure why we have any other designation.

THE COURT: Well, what I have tried to think, the way I have tried to think about this in my own head, and maybe I have it right and maybe I don't, is that -- I kind of think of Mr. Blum's kid or his neighbor's kids or everybody he knew is going to apply to Harvard, aggregate data that's not going to give those people an advantage in the admissions process he should be able to see but data that gives insight such that he could figure out who is more likely to get in and who wasn't is what I've sort of been driving along in my own head. Not because I think he is going to do that but because that's, when I think about it, that's how I think about it. If it would help a particular person to know this in terms of getting their own kid in, I

think that they can mark it "highly confidential;" but if it's aggregate data about who's gotten in, you know, there is more aggregate data that is just a reporting of statistics, that I think they should have. Can we carve that line? Do I have it wrong?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I don't think that line is going to be tenable as the case goes forward and in part because I think that Harvard has a lot, a number of forums and been quite open about the general nature and the workings of its admissions process. I don't think any of the stuff really provides the kind of advantage that Your Honor is concerned about, things like their reader instructions and their instructions to their alumni interviewers. These are pretty widely disseminated documents.

Secondly, the confidential designation still protects it from dissemination beyond the people who have an interest in seeing it and we're agreeing to further restrict its dissemination to certain members of our clients who do not have an ongoing stake, you know, with respect to a particular student's admission.

But, I mean, theoretically they're going to claim that any comment that any admissions officer ever makes about anyone's file is information that could be used to that scope and we're going to have essentially the entire

case tried under seal. I just don't think that's a tenable line to hold.

MS. ELLSWORTH: I think there is a different question as far as what we do when it comes time to actually put in evidence at trial --

THE COURT: I agree.

MS. ELLSWORTH: -- or summary judgment so that, I wouldn't -- I mean, we'll have to figure something out then and we will cross that bridge when we come to it but for present purposes -- and I do think Your Honor is drawing the line correctly. And as an example, the way in which that could be, that line could be abused, you know, the fact that only two people might apply from Montana, to use a random example that is probably not correct, that is hopeful to somebody in Montana or who might send their kid to school in Montana to know that that's, you know, potentially an easier avenue into admissions.

So, again, not that Mr. Blum is going to do this but the point is that that's the concern.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: It think it's such -- I mean, if they would agree to just let us have one client designation, then I would have less concern at this point in the case but since they've held the line on that even like, I mean, they're going to be able to say this about almost every single document that they produce in the case. I

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just, it's very difficult for us to get strategic guidance before the trial period and to report what the strength of our case is looking like, how it's shaping up if we're basically just hamstrung from using any document whatsoever even if it contains no information about individual applicants. THE COURT: All right. How many, like what's the volume of documents we're talking about here if I was inclined to look at them? MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I mean, right knew we could probably limit it to a small binder and that's largely because of the size of the documents as opposed to the number of the documents. When the emails start rolling in, it's going to be a different story but my hope is we can get some real hard and fast quidance that would allow for appropriate designations that would be followed when the emails come in. THE COURT: All right. Why don't you, you can give me the binder and you want to give me something that says why you're designating each of those documents as confidential. MS. ELLSWORTH: Yeah, I think so. I don't know exactly what's going to be in the binder right now but --

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Maybe what we could do, if

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we can just try to make it easier for everybody, is we can give you a binder and we can essentially give you like, you know, we'll try to limit it to a line or two about why we think the designation is inappropriate and they can give a line or two in response to each document and we could keep it to a reasonable --THE COURT: Maybe we will just come and sit here again with the binder and just go through it page by page and then you'll have some idea of how I'm going to rule on these things. MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Okay. THE COURT: It's hard for me when I don't know what these are. MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Yeah. I prefer not to give a binder but if we've got to do that, we've got to do that. **THE COURT:** Is that everything but for the fields? MS. ELLSWORTH: The only other issue I have is alumni interviewers. THE COURT: Is that ripe at the moment? MS. ELLSWORTH: There is a pending discovery request for names. MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I think the discovery field discussion will get into this so I think we can probably have it as part of that discussion.

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                     THE COURT: Okay.
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                (Pause in proceedings.)
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                     MR. SELLSTROM: Is it time for me to exit?
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                (Laughter.)
                     MR. SELLSTROM: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                (Whereupon, Mr. Sellstrom exited the robing room.)
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                (Whereupon, the remainder of the proceedings were
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       sealed and transcribed under separate cover.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Carol Lynn Scott, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription of my shorthand notes taken in the aforementioned matter to the best of my skill and ability.

/S/CAROL LYNN SCOTT

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DATE: September 30, 2016